J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	20 00
" 6 months	40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1865 NO. 87

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in this Daily and Weekly Progress; one square to mean ten lines, or less.

One day	$5 00	One week	$20 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	30 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	30 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	200 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square; and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—Northern papers of the 18th received. The draft did not take place on the 15th. A Washington telegram says preparation for the draft will be consummated as rapidly as possible. If volunteering is active, it may be indefinitely postponed. European dates to the 2d February to hand. News unimportant.

Gold in New York, 203.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.—The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon, nearly all night, and this forenoon. It is reported that a large force also attacked our forces at Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading still going on at one, P. M. No particulars.

SUWARROW, THE RUSSIAN HERO.

He was in person miserably thin, and five feet one inch in height. A large mouth, pug nose, eyes commonly half shut, a few grey side locks, brought over the top of his bald crown, and a small unpowdered queue, the whole surmounted by a three-cornered felt hat, ornamented with green fringe, composed the "head and front" of Field-Marshal Suwarrow; but his eyes, when open, were piercing, and in battle they were said to be terrifically expressive.—When anything said or done displeased him, a wavy play of his deeply-wrinkled forehead betrayed, or rather expressed his disapprovol. He had a philosophical contempt for dress, and might often be seen drilling his men in shirt-sleeves. It was only during the severest weather that he wore cloth, his outer garments being usually of white serge turned up with green.—These were most indifferently made, as were his large, coarsely greased, slouching boots; one of which he very commonly dispensed with, leaving his knee-band unbuttoned, and his stocking about his heel. A huge sabre and a single order completed his ordinary costume; but on grand occasions his field-marshal's uniform was covered with badges, and he was fond of telling where and how he had won them. He often arose at midnight, and welcomed the first soldier he saw moving with a piercing imitation of the crowing of a cock, in compliment to his early rising. It is said that in the first Polish war, knowing a spy was in the camp, he issued orders for an attack at cock-crow, and the enemy, expecting it in the morning, were cut to pieces at nine at night—Suwarrow having turned out the troops an hour before by his well-known cry. The evening before the storm of Ismail, he informed his columns:

"To-morrow morning, an hour before daybreak, I mean to get up. I shall then give one good cock-crow, and capture Ismail!"

When Segur asked him if he ever took off his clothes at night, he replied:

"No! when I get lazy, and want to have a comfortable sleep, I generally take off one spur."

Buckets of cold water were thrown over him before he dressed, and his table was served at seven or eight o'clock with sandwiches and various messes which Dutoscage describes as detestable Cossack dishes; to which men paid "the mouth honor, which they would fain deny, but dare not," lest Suwarrow should consider them effeminate. He had been very sickly in his youth, but by spare diet and cold bathing had strengthened and hardened himself into first-rate condition. English ale was his favorite drink. Soldiers, indifferently from any regiment, were his servants. His food, straw (for he used no bed), and lodging were the same as theirs. He saluted as they did; dispensed with his pocket-handkerchiefs, like them; would be seen half-naked, airing his shirt and dressing himself at a watch-fire, among a crowd of them; in short, he adopted all their habits. Descending to be their friend and model, he did not only what they were obliged to do, but whatever it was to their advantage should be done; and they were proud to imitate the man who was not less their comrade than their commander, and the companion of princes. The constraint of duty was unfelt—obedience was a delight to them. They called themselves his children and him their father; and while he attended to their wants like one, his familiar jests with them, or in their presence, made every condescension convey some lesson.

"What I say to a soldier," he observed, "is told to his comrades at night, and the next day the army know it."

To impress on them the duty of implicit obedience, his aides-de-camp were accustomed to interrupt his dinner or his doze with—

"You must eat no more," or, "you must walk."

"Ah!" he would answer, in affected surprise, "by whose order?"

"By that of Field Marshal Suwarrow," was the reply; and "he must be obeyd," was the laughing and submissive rejoinder.

He once had his arm raised to strike a soldier, when an officer boldly exclaimed:

"The Field Marshal has commanded that no one shall give way to passion."

He desisted, saying:

"What the Field Marshal orders, Suwarrow obeys."

His instructions tended to form the man as well as the soldier.

"If you perceive a cannon with lighted match," he directs, "rush upon it creeping: the ball will pass over your head—cannon and cannoneers are your own; overset the gun and spike it—the men may receive quarter. It is a sin to slay without a cause. Do no wrong to an unoffending party; he supplies you with meat and drink. A true soldier is no robber. Spoil is to be held sacred: if you capture a camp or fortress, it is all your own; but beware of laying your hands upon spoil without previous orders. Seek to die for the honor of the Virgin Mary, your mother (the empress,) and all the royal family. The church offers up prayers for those who fall—honors and rewards await those who live. A soldier should be healthy-minded, brave, intrepid, decisive, loyal and honorable. Let him pray to God, from whom proceed victory and miraculous interpositions. God be our guide! God is our leader!" I don't know—I can't—impossible, were words he hated. "Learn—do—try," he would exclaim; "when a soldier is expected to do, and does nothing, he must do wrong; if he does something, there are chances he does rightly. Many a man has resources within himself that he is not aware of. Under Suwarrow he is sure to do his best." If he went into a house where the army bivouacked, he frequently ordered away the doors and windows. "I am not cold nor afraid," he would say, and the soldiers, who laughed as they obeyed the order, would try to brave the cold like "their father." When provisions were scare, he not unfrequently met the difficulty by ordering a general fast, which, as he kept it religiously, was cheerfully acquiesced in by the men.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—"Attention, Home Guard"—See advertisement of Capt. Richardson.

Waterhouse & Bowes—Notice to Gas consumers.

Henry E. Colton—Soldier's Claims.

COUNTY COURT.—The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county met yesterday. The following gentlemen qualified as Justices of the Peace:

R C Badger,	Theo H Hill,
W R Richardson,	Jarrett Broadwell,
J T Leach,	F H Perry,
Jas D Pullen,	S M Parish,
W J Allen,	N Norris,
Wm N Hicks,	Hinton Hudson,
Jas M Harris,	P A Dunn,
Walter S Tucker,	Wm B Hutchings,
Alex Creech,	F I Wilson,
W W Holden,	W H Holleman,
J Q Adams,	A Kline,
G A Lack,	W R Andrews,
J W Harrison,	Ira Beckwith,
J P Chandler,	P Babcock,
J J Jones,	J L Johnson,
W B Fowler,	R K Ferrell,
E E Gill,	D C Murray,
W G Upchurch, Jr	A R Hodge,
W F Askew,	W B Dunn,
J G Williams,	Isaac H Rogers, and
	T Y Rogers.

Wiley Sauls, Constable elect of Raleigh District, No. 2, filed his bond.

Special Court.—The following Magistrates were elected a Special Court:—W. H. Harrison, Nathan Ivy, W. H. Hood, W. W. Holden and R. C. Badger, Esqrs.

County Trustee.—J. F. Hutchins, Esq., was re-elected. Mr. Hutchins was also appointed to disburse the fund for the relief of soldiers families. He has been acting in these capacities for some years past, and has refused any remuneration, and pledges himself to the same course for the future.

County Commissioner.—J. D. Hayes.

Finance Committee.—W. R. Richardson and Col. G. H. Faribault were appointed to fill vacancies on the Finance Committee.

PEACE WITH INDEPENDENCE.—The Local believes there can no longer be a reasonable doubt that we shall have "peace with independance in ninety days." The war meetings will conquer a peace. Sherman's army, Grant's army, and all the Federal armies, North and South, East and West, will be *resolved* to annihilation. Let the ball of resolves roll on. The Yankee armies will be crushed—ground to powder—beneath it; for tremendous is the weight of war-like exempts. Who can stand before it? No need of any more volunteers in this State. *Resolves* will do the work.

DEATH OF A WORTHY COLORED MAN.—A very faithful old servant, generally known about town as *Tom Grimes*, died yesterday evening. Tom was a faithful and obedient servant and had the respect and confidence of all who knew him, especially of the members of the family in which he belonged. He was the property of Pulaski Cowper, Esq., and was aged 69 years.

ATTENTION, HOME GUARD.—All persons belonging to the Home Guard or Militia will do well to be and appear at Nash Square this day, as notified by Col. Harrison, for consolidation and reorganization

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALESROOM Tuesday next

1 valuable Negro Boy 26 years old.
1 " Girl 13 years old.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Feb 20-2t

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-1*

CASUALTIES.

The following is the list of casualties that occurred in Lewis' brigade, Pegram's Division, in the fight at Hatcher's Run:

6TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Private Albert Davis, Co B, right side, (since dead); John L Chapman, Co E, scalp; W H Houston, Co E, right leg; F A Hatch, Co F, right arm; R D Stone, Co I, right breast, flesh wound.

21ST N C REGIMENT.

Private Ephraim Baily, Co A, left hand; Capt Byrd Snow, Co C, stomach, (since dead); Jacob Rumly, Co F, face; Wm Bennett Co F, left breast; Sgt Moses Lawton, Co F, foot amputated; Wm Lukey, Co G, killed; K D Whitaker, Co H, left side; Sgt R W Brinkley, Co C, right arm; C H Boyles, Co I, right arm and lung; (mortal); D P Ellington, Co C, right thigh; Hiram Thacer, Co L, right arm; G F Cox, Co L, right thigh; Lieut Samuel Stewart, Co M, left lip.

54TH N C REGIMENT.

Sgt Joe Cooley, Co B, left side; J F Woodey, Co D, left hand; W G Hamilton, Co E, right leg; Lemuel Clapp, Co F, face; Sgt T D Hampton, Co H, left arm.

57TH N C REGIMENT.

Sgt J M Cowan, Co C, lower jaw fractured; W C Eddleman, Co C, right leg; Jacob Castor, Co C, right leg; Ed Earmhardt, Co C, left foot; Lieut A B Garrell, Co D, right arm; J P Shoemaker, Co F, thigh; Wesley Isley, Co H, right leg amputated.

Total. Killed 3; wounded 27; total 30.

A Call to Prayer.

We were once a happy and great people. In our prosperity we forgot God and plunged ourselves into great and abominable sins; therefore He permitted this horrid war to come upon us. The God of nations alone can deliver us from it. But He will not save us until, as a people, we humble ourselves before Him and cry for help. *Let all the people lay this truth to heart.* I propose, therefore, that all Christains in the Confederate States shall meet at a Throne of Grace, at some hour in every day, say between 12 m and 2 p m, and there bring our cause before Him who hath said, "Call upon Me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee." I respectfully ask that this notice be copied into every newspaper in the Confederate States, and beg the Editors of the same to impress the proposition upon the minds of their readers.

CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 14th, 1865.

Feb 17-d1w

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

Adj't and Insp'r Gen's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122.

III. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall *purchase* from any soldier his *arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof*, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed.) S. COOPER.
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, February 10,
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Official: A. A. Gen'l.
Feb 14-d7tw1t

*** State papers copy seven times.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order, No 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW ASSISTANT Adjutant General C S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hindsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) H. H. HOLMES,
Lt. Gen'l Comd'g.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Feb. 14-d7tw1t Major & A. A. Gen'l.

*** State papers copy seven times.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognised as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried,	good, pealed, per bush 28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpealed, per bush 28 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
do	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool, each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
Hides,	" "	0 00
do	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
House rent	per room per month	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	00
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	9 25
do	shelled, per bushel	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1500 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	12 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
do	salted, per pound,	3 90
do	gross	3 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	2 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 32 lbs,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
do	green, per pound,	16 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 68 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	12 00
do	unwashed, per pound	10 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	36 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	66 00
Hire of horse, per day	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that no impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board, will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 3d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disaprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 10-tf

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the call of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting he certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it. R. E. LEE, General.

Hd'qrs. Armies of the Confed. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order, No. 1, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to these headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

feb 20-d6t R. E. LEE, General.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORTS.

WILL PROBABLY SOON COMPEL ME TO raise the price of the "Southern Hepatic Pill," the best family medicine in the Confederacy. *Now is the time for families and dealers to supply themselves.*

Until further notice I will send by mail prepaid one box for $5, a dozen for $50. Druggist and other dealers can buy by the quantity at $450 a gross, the purchaser paying freight. *These prices are proportionately very low.* I will be glad to sell at old rates *for specie*, namely, 25 cents a box $2 50 a dozen, $30 a gross. Cash must accompany all orders. Address

GEORGE W DEMS.
Feb 16-d6t* Goldsboro, or Raleigh, N. C

NEGRO AUCTION

WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOMS, On Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 likely NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls, and children. These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault. fault.

—ALSO—

4 No 1 Brood Sows, 7 Sne Shoats, 1 Hog

W F ASKEW & CO.

Feb 16-5t

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 36 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and time are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.

Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRISS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5.00 for every insertion.

South Carolina.

The telegraph is silent, but we learn that it is known in military circles that Charleston has been evacuated by our forces, and occupied by the enemy. This gives them possession of the main seaport as well as the capitol of South Carolina; and of course command of all the railroads connecting these two places and also the road to Augusta. In fact we may assume that South Carolina is temporarily subjugated, and unless our forces can rally and drive them back, the possession of the railroads leading through that State boosts the Confederacy again, and effectually cuts off all communication between North Carolina and Virginia and the country beyond the Savannah river. This will leave only a part of Virginia, a part of North Carolina and a part of South Carolina that the authorities at Richmond can communicate with in any safety; and the field from which they will be able to draw their supplies will have been fearfully curtailed in dimensions.

From persons from Charlotte and Wilmington we learn that for several days past the cars have been crowded with men, women, children and servants from South Carolina, flying they know not where. They have our sincere sympathies, but we cannot but think it would have been better for them to have remained at home, for they will find it almost impossible to procure food or shelter in this State. This thing of *refugeeing* would do very well when the war first commenced, because the country was then comparatively well supplied with the necessary articles, and houses could be had; but now the people who are expected to receive and provide for refugees are strained to keep soul and body together themselves. We would advise all to remain at home if allowed to do so, for a half loaf in a subjugated place, is better than no loaf at all where there is no enemy.

We suppose the War Office, at Richmond, has the details of the fall of Columbia, and also the particulars of the evacuation of Charleston, but when it may please the authorities to let the people know them is something only known to themselves. The first details of the last few days' operations in South Carolina will most probably reach us through Northern papers.

It is well that the war meetings at Richmond and elsewhere were held just at the time they were, for without something of the kind to stimulate and give confidence to the plain, ignorant people of the Confederacy, they might despond under the recent reverses that we have met in the loss of Charleston, Columbia, Augusta, and the prospective loss of Wilmington. Spirited speeches, if not too long, and high-sounding resolutions, will be worth a great deal to us, and we hope the meetings will be encouraged. Men who do not mean to go to the army, ought, at least, to be willing to assist at the meetings.

Is there to be a war meeting in Wake? We hope so, and we trust too that those who get it up, those who draft the resolutions of never dying fidelity to the cause, and those who spout on the occasion will set a good example by "enlisting for the war." It encourages the people to see men volunteer. Being for negotiations we must be excused.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday afternoon to the effect that Sherman's advance had reached Winnsboro, 39 miles above Columbia on the Columbia and Charlotte railroad, but there was no confirmation of the report, and we conclude there is probably no truth in it. We learn, however, that our own forces will probably fall back in the direction of Charlotte for strategic reasons.

Why don't Superintendent Thrasher send *Wagner*, or some other wag, to the South Carolina front to furnish the press with what is going on. Columbia, we are told, was occupied by the enemy last Friday morning, and at this writing, 12 M., Monday, we have not received a word save through passengers, flying refugees and sick and wounded soldiers. We can see nothing that can be made by keeping the real condition of things from the public.

Hon. H. S. Foote, it now appears, was not sent to Fort Warren, but was allowed to sail for Europe just as any other citizen would have been allowed to leave.

WAR NEWS.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston and Columbia both being in the hands of the enemy we have no papers from that State. The Charlotte *Bulletin* of Sunday speculates as follows:

Our latest advices from below place Sherman in possession of Columbia, and our army at Dorko, about sixteen miles above, on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad. The contest for the possession of Columbia seems to have been a most obstinate one, and the result can only be attributed to sheer numerical superiority; the fighting, according to accounts, having been carried on within the very streets of the city.—We are informed that all or nearly all the government property was safely removed, and that whatever was destroyed by our authorities, consisted of such materials as could be easily procured or replaced elsewhere.

The opinion seems to be prevalent that Sherman will immediately move upon the line of the Charlotte and S. C. R. R., in the direction of this place, that elated by his recent successes, he will not stop in his course until he can penetrate deeply the thriving commercial interior of North Carolina. We cannot share this opinion of the situation. First, because our army in Sherman's vicinity, released from operations upon an extended line, reaching from Charleston to Columbia, and thence to Augusta, can concentrate and effectually check his advance. Second, because with Columbia in his possession there is no necessity for a movement in the direction of Charlotte, the line of communication with the Southwest being thus severed. Third, because if an advance into this State were absolutely necessary, the moral effect of a successful movement through the North-eastern portion of South Carolina, and thence upon Raleigh the capital of the State, would be far greater, of more lasting benefit to the Yankee cause, and correspondingly injurious to ours Last, because the Lincoln government cannot spare the troops from the present forces in the field, to garrison all the places they may expect to capture, and it is not wise military policy to leave an open country to a large opposing army in the immediate rear, and depend for subsistence upon the section to be invaded.

Whilst we cannot look facts squarely in the face and say that our affairs are in a very flourishing condition, there is at the same time no just cause for gloom and depression. The darker the hour the more necessary is it that we should be firm, vigilant and determined. The loss of a State is not the loss of the Confederacy. A bold front, a wise policy and a determined spirit will not fail to extricate us from present difficulties.

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA CONFIRMED AT LAST.

The press reporters are silent as to the fall of Columbia, but the following from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday confirmes the fact and gives us some particulars:

Columbia has fallen. Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. This intelligence was communicated yesterday by General Beauregard in an official dispatch.

Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers. From General Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning ferded the Saluda and Broad. Whilst they were crossing these rivers, our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, North Carolina, a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, though, as to this, we have no positive information.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of execution. It is impossible to say wither Sherman will next direct his columns. The general opinion is, that he will go to Charleston and establish a base; but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah, he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast, and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, Noth Carolina, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad; or at Florence, South Carolina, the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia

There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe. We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is together at Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

BLOWING UP OF A TRUCE BOAT.

The *Examiner* of Saturday has the following:

Yesterday evening as the flag of truce boat Schults, Captain Hill, was ascending the river from Cox's landing, where she had gone down with a load of Yankee prisoners, in company with the Allison, she was blown up by a floating torpedo, which made a complete wreck of her. The disaster occurred off the upper end of the Dutch Gap canal. The Schults had left Cox's landing at ten minutes past four yesterday afternoon, prepeding the Allison; and after turning the bend of the stream at the point indicated, she ran her bows upon a torpedo, which completely blew open her hull, her engines dropping out and her stern being lifted out of the water as she went down. Two negro firemen were killed by the explosion; and two soldiers who had gone down as guards of the Yankee prisoners were blown into the water and were drowned. Their names were —— Condiff, from Bedford county, in this State, and —— Cribbe, a Georgian. Two other of the guards, William Hudson, of the 11th South Carolina regiment, and James Spencer, of the [illegible] South Carolina, were rescued from the water. There were some seven or eight members of the Ambulance Committee on the Schults at the time of the explosion, who were saved on the wreck and taken from it by the boats of the Allison. Mr. Andrew Johnston was thrown over board, but swam back to the wreck as it floated past him.

GRANT'S LINES.

There are reported to be indications of activity in Grant's lines. A Yankee deserter who has come into our lines says that Grant had sent to City Point since the Saturday night previous, from the left, not less than eight thousand men. This deserter states that the impression in the army was that these men were going South—either to Newbern or to Sherman. It may be that as Grant vainly endeavoured to reach the Boydton plank and the Southside railroad in his last movement, he will now reinforce at some point further South and endeavour to make that part of his programme a success.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The following summary is from late Northern papers:

MOVEMENTS OF THOMAS'S ARMY.

A telegram from Cairo, dated the 9th, gives the following about the movements of Thomas's army:

The immense fleet that, several days ago, went up the Tennessee river has arrived here, loaded with troops and army material. It numbers fifty-six steamers. General A. J. Smith's forces, from Gen. Thomas's army, are on board, bound down the Mississippi, and probably going to Mobile—although this is merely conjecture.

The troops of this command feel greatly disappointed and aggrieved that they have not received their pay for several months. Having no money, and seeing "the fat of the land" about our streets, those of the "boys" who got into the town made a regular raid upon the stores of Cairo, taking whatever they could lay their hands on, causing immense excitement among all the merchants and dealers, all of whom immediately "closed up shop" in short order—not, however, before the soldiers had helped themselves freely to goods and eatables. Many of the stores suffered heavily, some losing thousands of dollars' worth of property. A strong guard patroled the city all last night, and quiet was restored. They also committed some depredations in St. Louis.

THE YANKEE NATIONAL FINANCIES.

The following statement of the Yankee national finances has been furnished by the Treasury Department to the House Committee of Ways and Means:

Aggregate debt bearing interest in coin	$1,067,556,438 80
Interest on sixty and a half millions of debt bearing interest in currency	606,570 05
Interest on about thirty millions of debt on which interest has ceased, about	350,000 00
Legal tenders, bearing no interest	433,360 00
Fractional currency	247,000,000 00
Total	$2,153,735,444 26
Interest	93,131,901 86
Amount of unpaid requisitions	136,000,000 00
Amount in treasury	10,250,000 00

The amount of suspended requisitions includes all unpaid requisitions for every branch of the public service.

It is stated at the department that, at this date (February 13th), this amount has been reduced about $9,000,000; also, that the department intends paying the Army of the Potomac next week.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK OF SAVANNAH COTTON.

A telegram from New York, dated the 14th, says: The United States steamer Flag, with a convoy of twenty-one vessels loaded with cotton, captured by General Sherman at Savannah, arrived here this morning. The Flag brings no news.

MURDER OF A MINISTER IN NORFOLK.

Much excitement has been caused in Norfolk, Va., by the murder of Rev. R. H. Boykin, an old and esteemed minister of that city. The *Old Dominion* gives the following statement about the tragedy:

As yet, all is only speculation. It is only known that Mr. Boykin was last seen alive locking up the grocery store of Mr. A. L. Hill, on Church street. One hour after, his lifeless corpse was found near the corner of Bute and Charlotte streets, with a hole, made no doubt, by a pistol ball, through his right cheek, and the countenance disfigured and clothes smeared with blood. By whom the deed was done, whether by a soldier or civilian, is, as we have before stated, a complete mystery. That it was not a soldier is thought to be sufficiently evident from the fact that the ball used was much smaller than those in general use among the military. While, on the other hand, his course has always been such as to preclude the idea that he had personal enemies bitter enough to execute this sort of revenge. While it is hardly to be conceived that there are men in our city desperate enough to take life for the mere love of it, that he may have been watched by some designing villain, who intended to rob him, is possible.

But even in this view of the case it is not probable that the thief would have shot his victim for the mere object of his money. Such men seldom use pistols, as in very thickly settled neighborhoods they could not accomplish their designs through the assistance the report would be sure to bring to the attacked party. Who, then, committed the crime, and what was his object? Was it for political sentiment? We think not, as Mr. Boykin has been non-committal with regard to the issues of the day. Whichever way we look, the same mystery envelopes the whole affair, and will probably ever continue to do so until the murderer himself reveals his dark secret.

Mr. Boykin formerly resided on Ferry Point, but at the time of his death was a resident of this city. He leaves a wife and large family, besides a host of friends, to mourn his loss.

ALLEGED REBEL RAMS.

A Washington telegram says:

Further information in reference to the Bordeaux steamers said to have been obtained by the rebels is looked for with interest. The Danish Minister, Mr. Rosasloff, denies the report that the vessels were sold to the rebels by the Danish Government. This information has been obtained from an authentic source.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

The Missouri State Convention, on Monday, unanimously passed a resolution endorsing the action of Lincoln in the late peace conference, and pledging the loyal people of Missouri to sustain the Government to the last extremity in prosecuting the war until peace shall be established or conquered upon the basis of the instructions contained in Mr. Lincoln's note to Secretary Seward.

A YANKEE PEACE MISSION RUMOR.

A dispatch from Washington, Monday, says:

There are current rumors here to-day that Secretary Seward has again gone down to Grant's headquarters, it is supposed on a mission looking to peace; also, that France and England have intimated to the rebels their intention of recognising them after the 4th of March.

[From the Wilmington Carolinian.]

THE FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS DEFICIENCY.

The astounding intelligence which reached us some time ago of the above deficiency, struck us dumb with amazement, and we may add terror. We could not, we would not, believe that so gigantic a fraud as this could possibly have been permitted, without the knowledge and criminal collusion of men high in the confidence of the government. We had thought at first that there might have been some typographical error, and refrained from making any special remarks; but alas, the tale we find is but too true, lamentably true, to saddle it on the poor printer. There is no denying the fact, and the people of the Confederate States may as well prepare themselves to meet it with the best fortitude they can command. Four hundred millions of their money is gone, and no body knows where.

The atocity and barefaced rascality of this swindle is still more galling and a thousand times more aggravating to our people when they are made to feel, that the crime has been committed in such a way, and by parties which it would be unsafe to bring to justice. Such is the terror inspired by the perpetrators of this infamous business, that our representatives in Congress are afraid to entertain a "*bill to punish frauds* against the Government." Such a bill as this was introduced the other day in Congress, but was peremptorially rejected. What does this mean? What will the people think of this action of their representatives coming almost in juxtaposition with the overwhelming intelligence that *their* treasury has been defrauded of four hundred millions of dollars? It is a prominent trait in man's fallen nature to suspect the honesty of transactions which take from him his property, without a proper consideration, and certainly suspects the purity of the Judge who refuses to permit either explanation or redress in the premises. This is the precise situation of our people at this time. They are told in genteel, finiken terms that there is a deficiency in the Treasury, when it is meant that a stupendous fraud has been committed upon them, which will take the last *chicken* in the Confederacy to make good, and Congress very complacently informs them by the rejection of this bill, that there is no remedy. It is to be hoped, for the honor of human nature, and Confederate human nature particularly, that the members of the present Congress are not free agents. That either their senses have taken their departure with the four hundred millions of dollars, or that they are about to adjourn to Castle Thunder to legislate under bars, bayonets and sentinels.

A petty thief is pretty generally known by the nature and character of his depredations.—He will steal your pocket handkerchief, or some such small article, useful to the person, but relatively of small value. We can also recognise the bold and professional fancy financier, who, with white, delicate hands, and gentlemanly bearing, filches the coffers of plethoric corporations, by a few well-executed dashes of the pen, of thousands at a blow. The miserable petty thief would dissolve into his original constituents at the bare thought of entering into the magnificent speculations of his more lofty confrere.—The enterprising burglar who enters our domicil at midnight, prepared to stake his life against our property, can be readily distinguished by his professional adroitness or address in overcoming the obstacles which come between him and the object of his pursuit. But this transaction is so gigantic, so unparalleled in the annals of any government that ever existed on God's earth, that men are made to hold their breath and gasp out, "who is this magnificent burglar that has broken into the treasury department and has stolen four hundred millions of dollars of money?" Why, some time ago, after being engaged in a bloody and expensive war, with large armies paid and fed and clothed in the field for the period of nearly four years, we were told that the whole debt of the Confederacy amounted only to one thousand and fourteen millions of dollars. In other words, an amount nearly equal to one-half of the whole debt of the Confederate States has been abstracted, nobody knows how, by some parties necessarily high in authority, and Congress says they must not be punished Perhaps it is fortunate for the people that Congress has pursued this course, as it will enable them to locate the transaction in the proper place, or, at any rate, in its near vicinity.

But what we regard as the worst aspect of the whole matter, is, the feeling of depression which it has produced upon our people, coming like a bird of ill-omen on the heel of our recent disasters. Alas! alas! for our poor bleeding country, in this hour of darkness and dismay. We could have borne up manfully under reverses and losses, but it is hard to stand up when confidence is shaken and destroyed in quarters, which should always appear like the honor of Cæsar's wife. This appalling blunder, which assumes all the repulsive proportions of a crime, because it has struck a heavy blow at the liberties of the country—has done more to injure the cause than all the victories which the enemy has gained over us.

We warn Congress that the people demand and expect a searching investigation of this whole matter, and that evasion of the question at this time, will only intensify a *certain feeling* among them. Gentlemen, let justice be done, if the *heavens* should fall. And while you are about it, we would suggest the propriety of looking into the blockade transactions of the late Secretaries of the Treasury and War department. It would be no harm to get Mr. Slidell across the water to give testimony and show papers. We think he might perhaps throw some light on the affair.

We might also hear perhaps, among the dealers in English funds, something interesting to Confederate ears, if not to Confederate hearts.—If high officials carried their lives in their hands, they certainly did not their purses, for these were safe in London, and are there now, awaiting the contingencies of war.

Let this matter be probed to the bottom, and probed at once, if it is expected that the people are going to stand by the Government *We speak advisedly.*

A dispatch from the Assistant Secretary of War, dated the 17th, says that a general exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon, and that all will be exchanged in fifteen days.

EXEMPTIONS AND DETAILS IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

From a recent report of C. B. Duffield, Acting Superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription, transmitted to the Senate by the President in response to a resolution, we find some interesting information on the subject of the number of persons exempted and detailed in the several States as State officers, express, telegraph and railroad employees. It is proper, before giving the results of the report of the Superintendent, to quote his remarks thereon. He says:

"The results given in the statements herewith enclosed are taken from the latest monthly consolidated reports of the commandants of conscripts for the several States and special reports made by them. It is believed that these reports are as accurate as can be made, as the attention of the officers of conscription has been called to the requirements of Congress for exact information as a necessary basis for legislation. Every effort has been made by the Bureau to secure reliable information. It is found, however, that the want of intelligence on the part of enrolling officers in many instances partially defeats this object, and induces the commandants to forward reports, which special inspection proves to be inaccurate. The information called for would have been furnished at an earlier day; but, owing to the suspension of all mail facilities by the campaign of the enemy in the South, the reports required by the Bureau were greatly delayed."

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXEMPTED AS STATE OFFICERS.

Virginia	1,894
North Carolina	5,121
South Carolina	807
Georgia	3,229
Alabama	1,880
Mississippi	229
Florida	119
East Louisiana	20
East Tennessee	89
Total,	17,288

NUMBER OF MEN DETAILED IN THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Virginia	9
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	8
Georgia	19
Alabama	6
Mississippi	1
Total	50

These men are detailed for sixty days from December 2, 1864.

NUMBER OF PERSONS DETAILED TO THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Virginia	98
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	18
Georgia	3
Alabama	0
Mississippi	0
Florida	0
East Louisiana	0
East Tennessee	0
Total	120

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXEMPTED AND DETAILED ON RAILROADS.

Virginia	1,827
North Carolina	960
South Carolina	1,126
Georgia	1,882
Alabama	988
Mississippi	812
Florida	187
East Tennessee	68
Total	6,165

GEN. LEE'S ORDER ON ASSUMING COMMAND.

The following general order has been issued by General Lee:

"HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMY,
"9th February, 1865.

"*General Order No* 1

"In obedience to General Order No. 3, Adjutant and Inspector General's office, 6th February, 1865, I assume command of the military forces of the Confederate States. Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibility of the position, and humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, I rely for success upon the courage and fortitude of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people, confident that their united efforts, under the blessing of Heaven, will secure peace and independence.

"The Headquarters of the army, to which all special reports and communications will be addressed, will be for the present with the army of Northern Virginia. The stated and regular returns and reports of each army and department will be forwarded as heretofore to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

"R. E. LEE, General."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION HOME GUARD.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE HERETOFORE BEEN enrolled in "D" Co., North Carolina Militia for Home Defence in Wake County, are commanded to meet on Nash Square, on to-morrow (Tuesday,) the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of reorganization. This call includes all persons, whether exempt or not. It is commanded by the Adjutant General that the Guard for Home Defence be divided into two classes. All those having exemptions from service are construed to mean that they are exempt only when the County is not invaded. It is especially commanded that those claiming exemptions under the recent Act of the Legislature, shall bring with them their written claims for exemption, certified to by two respectable witnesses, showing cause of exemption. In case of failure of the above provisions the parties will be sent for and dealt with according to law.

By order of Col. HARRISON:
W. R. RICHARDSON, Captain.
Feb 21-1t

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE price of Gas will be $30 per 1000 feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Lessees.
Feb 21-1stm

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb 21-tf

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.